



Forever float that standard safe!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Kentucky Neutrality Must be Abandoned.

The Unionists of Kentucky have succeeded, thus far, in preventing that state from joining the secession confederacy, although a large minority of her people are in favor of it, and their governor, Magoffin, has tried every art to produce this result. The Union men are, however, divided in their policy—some of them, a majority, perhaps, are preaching peace and neutrality, while others are openly in favor of aiding the general government in putting down treason. With counsels thus divided, there has been danger that the bold and unscrupulous secessionists may precipitate the state into secession. The peace policy must be abandoned. The progress of events will make this necessary very soon. It is through Kentucky, by way of Louisville, that the rebels of Tennessee and Mississippi receive at this time their food and supplies from the northwest, the embargo being strict at Cairo. It will, therefore, soon be necessary to stop the leak at Louisville. The government cannot prevent the sale of produce to the south through one avenue, and allow it free exit through another. The Tennesseeans declare that they will take possession of the Kentucky railroad leading to their state, if the supply of provisions is cut off. Thus the question of Kentucky neutrality must soon be tested practically, and then we shall know whether the "peace Unionists" are really for the Union or not.

A Patriotic Loan.

The New York Tribune proposes to supply the immediate wants of the treasury by a patriotic loan, in small amounts, from the people. The amount to be one hundred thousand dollars, and to bear interest at the rate of ten per cent, redeemable after two years. Subscription lists might be left at the post offices and custom houses throughout the patriotic states, and the certificates issued for coin, after notice that the bids are accepted.

Although this is a high rate of interest, yet the government now sacrifices fifteen per cent. upon six per cent. stock, and it is quite certain that the proposed loan would be taken immediately at par. We have heretofore expressed ourselves in favor of such a loan. It would permit persons of small means to show their devotion to the country, and stimulate patriotic sentiments among all classes; it would call forth and put in circulation large quantities of coin, which is undoubtedly hoarded even here in the west, where money is in such demand, because the most cautious would have confidence in it; the certificates would, if issued in amounts of \$50 and \$100, form a medium of exchange and circulation throughout the country, which would be of vast importance to commercial operations. But the great benefit of such a loan would result from unlocking the private specie deposits, and emptying the old stockpiles of those who hoard in small amounts for a "rainy day."

The success of such a loan would place the government in immediate funds to crush the wicked rebellion without delay, which is now damaging the industrial pursuits of the country many millions every week. We hope congress will, when it meets on the 4th of July, authorize a patriotic loan of this description without delay.

THE REGIMENTS—THEIR LOCATION.—The 3d regiment, we understand, will be encamped at Fond du Lac, the 4th at Racine, the 5th at Janesville, and the 6th at Prairie du Chien or Milwaukee, with the chances in favor of the former place. It does strike us very forcibly that the same policy which dictates calling companies from their general localities and forming them into regiments, dictates that the regiments be kept together, at least in brigades. And, however agreeable or profitable it may be for different sections to have a regiment of soldiers in their midst, the objects for which the soldiers have been called out should overrule all other considerations.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

THE UNIFORMS FOR THE REGIMENTS.—We understand that a great deal of dissatisfaction is felt and expressed among the merchants and journeyman tailors of this city, that the governor has given the contract for the uniforms of the remaining three or four regiments, to a New York contractor, overlooking entirely the claims of our home manufacturers. We are decidedly in favor of having the money expended at home, if possible, but we presume the authorities had good reasons for the step they have taken, if taken it has been.—*Mil. Sent.*

The Sentinel is hard to please. Its idea of "home manufactures" (which, if properly extended would be a good one) is confined to Milwaukee. Of the patronage and officers connected with the organization of the regiments, we think Milwaukee has already had her share, and more too, and ought not to grumble. The trouble with our Milwaukee friends is that they have not yet learned that the whole state does not belong to them, but they will sometime. Moreover, we think that the present fault finding is a poor acknowledgement of the favors already bestowed upon the city by the Governor and the state.

Five more regiments have been drawn from Mississippi for the rebel army.

Information from the South.

We yesterday had the pleasure of a conversation with one of our citizens who left the southern part of Texas last week, after several months residence there. He came to New Orleans by steamship, and thence to Janesville by railroad, passing over the New Orleans and Jackson, the Mississippi Central and the Mobile and Ohio railroads until he reached the free states.—This route took him east of Memphis, the nearest point to that city he touched at being about forty miles.

Our informant reports the state of feeling in the whole section of country as very much excited; military companies are everywhere drilling, and nothing but military movements are seen. Camps have been formed at distances of forty or fifty miles apart, and the companies go into them as soon as fully organized. No state troops, however, will be taken out of Texas, as they are required at home to supply the place of the U. S. troops driven out of the forts on the frontier. Much apprehension is felt in that state of trouble from Montgomery and his Kansas volunteers, the Indians and the Mexicans. From Houston alone, with a population of about 6,000, 400 men had been sent to guard the exposed points in the state. Trouble is also anticipated from a want of provisions. All the southern part of the state is dependent upon New Orleans, and as the Mississippi has been blockaded, the usual supply will be cut off from that source. The completion of the railroad lately in process of construction would have remedied this disaster, but the work on the road has been stopped, and it is no condition to be used.

Ordinary business is completely prostrated in the south. In New Orleans, when our informant passed through it, not a vessel was loading or discharging. Anything of business or travel that is doing partakes of a military character. On the train in which he left New Orleans, there were 1,000 men going into camp forty miles above the city. The whole distance up the river the greatest activity in military movements was apparent. He estimates, from what he saw and heard, that 60,000 troops were under drill between New Orleans and Columbus, Ky. These troops are well armed, well provisioned, fierce for a fight, and absolutely confident of whipping the northerners.—It was reported that there were 5,000 men well armed in Memphis and its vicinity.—With the exception of Texas, no fear is felt of a scarcity of food, though the supply will be less abundant than usual, as very heavy supplies were purchased in anticipation of the existing state of things. There is, however, a general feeling of regret that the best men of the south are to be compelled to encounter the worthless population of the northern cities desire to get rid of.—(Some of these delusions will be dispelled when the "chivalry" of the south make a closer acquaintance with their northern opponents.)

While in Texas, our informant was not molested or questioned concerning his political opinions, the immediate place of his location being for some reason exempted from that sort of discipline. But elsewhere the entire community was enrolled, and any man who refused to enlist in the service of the state had a notice to leave, quite as emphatic as polite.

At Jackson, Miss., the baggage of passengers on the train was examined. This is a general rule with all travelers arriving and departing from that place. Our informant escaped an inspection of his personal effects by being late at the train and there being no time to give attention to his individual case.

As the result of his observation and information, our informant anticipates a bloody and perhaps a long conflict before the present troubles are settled. The public feeling in the southern states is greatly incensed against the north, and no doubt is expressed of a successful issue on the part of the southern troops. Nothing but the war is talked about, and no sacrifice is too great to be made to prosecute it.

War Items.

There is an exceedingly rich account of how Memphis was scared by a rumored invasion of New Orleans Germans coming up the Mississippi, in the Memphis Appeal, of May 23d. It concludes with "complimentary" allusions to the exceeding smartness, courage, and wide-awake-attentiveness of the Memphis warriors, who "took" a boat load of poor unarmed German refugees in this brilliant and triumphant manner.

The Richmond Examiner says that Richmond contains at this moment no less than five thousand unemployed negroes. The tobacco factories are closed, or working short force. All the usual occupations of manual labor are at a stand-still. Slaves walk the streets, whose masters can find no work for them to do.

Col. Wilcox, of the Michigan regiment, in command at Alexandria, graduated at West Point in 1847; served in the Mexican war; continued in active service until two or three years since, and re-entered when the country called. He enjoys an excellent reputation. When Gen. Mansfield asked him what more was wanted at Alexandria, whether more dragoons or batteries, he replied, "Nothing but one trusty regiment of infantry." The Massachusetts 5th was sent in response to this message.

Lieutenant-Colonel Farnham, who by the death of Col. Ellsworth, is commander of the Firemen Zouaves, was in the Mexican war, is an efficient officer, and it is believed will prove worthy to fill the place of his predecessor.

When the Vermont regiment entered and took possession of Hampton, the other day, many of the citizens cautiously came out and furtively waved their handkerchiefs in token of welcome, though they were hardly sure enough of the position of affairs to express their sentiments boldly.

GEN. SCOTT A PRISONER OF WAR.—Such is the heading, only in much larger type, of an article in a late number of the Galveston News, Texas, in which it goes on and says that Gen. Scott is held in Washington as a prisoner of war!



REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CHICAGO, May 31, 9:30 P. M.
Senator Douglas is still gradually sinking. His physicians entertain no hopes of his recovery.

WASHINGTON, May 31.
To-day several regiments occupy heights two miles beyond Arlington. Pickets extend six and a half miles from Washington. A portion of this force have been ordered to advance on Fairfax court house, and if possible, to occupy that place before day-break. An engagement is expected. Fourteen hundred secessionists are engaged there. Two privates of the Garibaldi Guards were accidentally shot to-day by the careless use of arms, at Alexandria.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.
The Louisville and Nashville railroad is again obliged to refuse all freight till next week, on account of the impossibility to obtain a sufficient number of cars to take it southward.

A paroled camp will soon be removed to Muldrough's mill, 4 miles south of here, on line of the Nashville railroad. It is understood that several companies are organized in Louisville, and form part of Col. Anderson's brigade.

The Frankfort convention committee is not yet ready to report.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.
Judge Treat to-day decided that Gen. Harney's amended return in the habeas corpus case of Capt. McDonald was fully sufficient, and adjourned the court till to-morrow to allow counsel to prepare their answer.

Eleven minute guns were fired to-day in honor of Surgeon Gen. Lawson.

A correspondent of the Republican says a strong Union feeling exists in Western Arkansas, and if the secession ordinance was submitted to the people it would be defeated three to one in that section of the state.

WASHINGTON, May 31.
James W. Webb has been appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil.

The revenue laws require vessels entering a port with informal papers to be seized; but inasmuch as those coming from the south where the custom houses are in possession of insurrectionary parties, the secretary of the treasury has, with a view of remedying the embarrassment and trouble in all cases where it appears that there was no fault on the part of the commander, the latter shall not be compelled to go into court, but upon correct representations of the collectors where the vessels arrive, the fines and fees which the law imposes shall be remitted.

Post routes and post offices managed by loyal citizens in loyal districts in Virginia are not to be deprived of the mail service under the recent order of the post office department. If they should be temporarily suspended by the general order, they will be restored upon advice of the fact.

A new collector having been appointed at Alexandria, the post has been restored to the commerce of the country, and therefore vessels will be admitted as heretofore.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.
The Augusta Chronicle of the 28th says Gen. Beauregard issued orders at Charleston yesterday, relinquishing the command of the forces around Charleston to Col. R. H. Anderson, relieving D. R. Jones, who accompanies Beauregard to Corinth, Mississippi.

T. R. Aroutt left Charleston on Monday as bearer of despatches.

Mobile papers say that an agent of the French government is there collecting facts for Napoleon.

John McDonald's St. Louis corps case came up this forenoon in the U. S. district court. Gen. Harney made return that McDonald had been removed to Illinois, and as now in military command of Gen. McClelland that he had never had the body of the prisoner under his control, and consequently he was unable to produce him.

Gen. Harney further stated that by orders from Washington, dated 16th, but only received yesterday, he had been removed from the command of this department.

It is understood that Gen. Lyon succeeds Gen. Harney.

The Democrat denies that Col. Blair's regiment is ordered to Virginia.

It is stated that a number of vessels were fitting out here for some destination not publicly known.

The following despatch was received at the navy yard between four and five o'clock this afternoon, and affords an explanation: "The Key Stone State, at noon, reports that in passing Aquia Creek, the Freshman and Anacosta were engaging the battery at Aquia Creek with success. The Potomac, with her ten inch guns, was to assist them."

CAPT. DAHLGREN.

The commander at the navy yard immediately on receipt of the despatch at the navy yard department, ordered two men of war down to support Capt. Ward.

New York, May 31.
Two captains of Massachusetts troops at the Relay House have been placed under arrest for extending their pickets without authority.

A post office has been established at Fort Pickens, and letters will be taken by government vessels.

The 7th regiment leave for New York this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, May 31.
Preparations are evidently making for a forward movement of government troops. They are all under orders and are ready to march at a moment's notice. The probable object is a sudden concentration upon the rebel forces in Virginia.

A party of 50 rebels reached Baltimore from Harper's Ferry. Gen. Cadwallader had an eye on them.

A report current in Baltimore that the rebel Yankee had been captured by the rebels is false.

The district attorney of Maryland has just had an interview with attorney general Bates respecting the Cadwallader habeas corpus case. Result not known.

New York, May 31.
Tribune's despatches.—All is quiet at Fort Monroe. 150 negroes were at the fort, and the number was increasing.

The Star says 9 rebels were killed at Sewall's Point in the recent conflict; also that the rebels had stopped work on the entrenchments at Manassas.

Fifteen thousand soldiers were concentrated in western Virginia.

Four companies of District militia have crossed into Virginia with 6 days rations.

In the Wheeling district the Union candidate has 13,000 maj. In the Parkersburg district, 20,000.

near Colo Camp in this county, on Tuesday last, and threaten death to every secessionist in the Osage valley. They have sent an agent to Gen. Harney for arms.

Great excitement exists there, and had it not been for the peace arrangement between Gen. Harney and Price, the military companies here would have driven these men from the county at whatever cost.

CAMP HARDIN, Ill., May 31.
Capt. Atkins, with scouting party, has just returned from an expedition towards the Mississippi river. They captured a secession flag at Satefo, Illinois, in the hands of persons on a trading boat, which they had defied the Union men residents in the vicinity to do. The flag, on being brought into camp, was greeted with groans and torn into pieces by the volunteers.

WASHINGTON, May 31.
Several vessels went to Fort Monroe to-day, carrying one hundred thousand cartridges.

Halt bonds awarded Saturday being proposed to be issued immediately several vessels improperly seized, are released.

A lady here from Manassas Junction reports troops concentrating rapidly there and occupying prominent positions this side, expecting immediate attack.

Gen. Scott received a telegraph despatch last night that troops were advancing on the Virginia side, which caused preparations yesterday. Afterwards contradicted.

HARRISBURG, May 31.
A letter received from Martinsburg, says Gov. Letcher's brother commands a company of thirty three—troops disorderly.

The small post is present at Harper's Ferry. Two companies from Martinsburg laid down their arms and retired disgraced with secession.

ALEXANDRIA, May 30.
A traveler from Richmond says he saw comparatively few troops there.

It is said that the New York 71st regiment will proceed at midnight to Aquia Creek. No arrangements had been made for their transportation up to 11 o'clock to-night.

The government has received further advice from Aquia Creek. The Keystone State witnessed a fight of several hours.—It appears that there are two batteries there. The war department is to be kept open all night for information.

BALTIMORE, May 31.
Ex-Gov. Pratt was arrested last evening at Annapolis, and taken to Washington navy yard.

It was rumored that Ex-Gov. Low was also arrested.

McLane, late minister to Mexico, was nominated by the secessionists in the fourth congressional district to-night.

WASHINGTON, May 31.
Special to the West.—Last week the state of Virginia advanced gold enough to pay the duties at the Alexandria custom house on a large amount of iron for rails on the unfinished road to run from Strasburg south. Thursday night a number of laborers were sent to the iron works at Orange running down the Alexandria and Orange railroad, and had their work about half finished, when the Fire Zouaves stopped their operations. The amount taken off is sufficient to lay 25 miles of track. The rebels intend to use it on the 18 miles of turnpike road from Strasburg to Winchester. They can thus more easily relieve Harper's Ferry or evacuate it. Speedy measures will be taken to forestall this.

In a week, at Harper's Ferry, by movement from the north, east, west and south, 10,000 rebels will be crowded in.

Among the effects seized at Alexandria are letters of great importance which were found in the Sentinel office, showing the means by which the secession of Virginia was brought about. Some distinguished politicians are implicated, and the letters show beyond doubt that the ordinance of secession was only passed by fraud.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 31.
The rebels at Manassas Junction endeavored to create panic yesterday afternoon, by notifying their sympathizers in Alexandria of their intention of attacking the federal forces to-day at noon. Gen. McDowell and eighteen regiments under his command anxiously awaited their appearance all day, but not one of the southern braggarts has come within sight up to this evening.

The Massachusetts regiments are especially eager to get at the South Carolinians, said to be stationed at the Junction.

The rebel Gen. Lee is said to have assumed command at the Junction.

The southern congress will never meet in Richmond.

A general officer of the regular army remarked to-day within my hearing, "Let your readers remain assured that the stars and stripes will float over that hot-bed of treason (Richmond) before the 4th of July. The government is determined to give the three months' men a chance to smell powder before being discharged from service."

Stearns's artillery battalion, consisting of four full batteries, made a splendid turnout to-day.

Ten thousand troops have arrived here since last Monday. Three regiments, including the two Maine regiments, came on since last night.

The Michigan regiment yesterday captured three hundred barrels of flour at Arlington Mills, six miles from Alexandria, the property of Gen. Lee.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

New York, June 1.
Tribune despatches.—Several Virginians, Union men, arrived in Georgetown to-day, having been forced to leave their homes by threats of violence from secessionists if they remained. Such of the Union men of the city as are in Virginia, opposite this city, that can be ascertained.

A gentleman from Virginia, near North Carolina line, arrived here and says the store house of supply for a large portion of the southern counties is the flouring mills, which are turning out 3,000 barrels of flour daily, all of which goes to feed treason.—There are thousands in his opinion who only wait to see the federal flag, to return to their constitutional obligations.

A portion of the Garibaldi Guards who went down to the river yesterday for arms, on receiving muskets they threw them down, declaring that they would have rifles. The officers, to whose fault this breach of discipline is attributed, may be cashiered to-day. The regiment received muskets at the arsenal temporarily. Three men stepped from the ranks and declined to take the arms offered. The colonel handed his pistol to the lieutenant and told him to shoot any man who refused to take arms.

The movements of Gen. Butler are considered as indicating an intention on his part not to trouble Sewall's Point or Norfolk, at present, but to strengthen his position on the other side of James river and in time to move forward to Richmond.

Gen. Scott favors the establishment of a retired list, and Sen. Wilson, chairman of military committee, will introduce, and do his best to carry such a bill through.

A traveler direct from Richmond reports that comparatively few troops were in the city on Thursday morning.

The majority being sent away immediately on their arrival.

Times' despatch.—"The number of rebel troops at Harper's Ferry is estimated at 3,000, this includes all within 5 miles of the railroad bridges. They are all equipped with the exception of 1,000, who are partially provided with arms. At least 3,000 of these men have only flint lock muskets,

The bulk of these men are encamped on the heights west of the village. They have a battery of two 6 pounders and one 32 pounder, all on the Maryland heights.—They have four batteries overlooking the bridges and from three quarters of a mile to three miles distant, these command the roads from Manassas Junction.—These batteries consist in all of one 63 and five 32 pounders. In rear of main fort, back of the bridge, is a battery of one 64 pounder and twenty 32 and 6 pounders. These last command the approaches from the west.—All these guns are behind barracks of two line of timber filled in with gravel. From all appearances their supply of provisions was small.

About four miles from the Ferry, at the little village of Knoxville, the American flag is kept flying, sustained by a small band of determined Unionists. Informant had occasion to test the fidelity of these men, and know that in all things they can be relied upon.

From Pittsburgh, Pa. McHenry, were spiked by the secessionists in the streets of Baltimore, and it was not discovered until they were mounted in the fort.

There has been great dissatisfaction in the Massachusetts camp at the Relay House arising from the unilitary conduct of Brig. Gen. Jones. He was burnt in effigy last night at their camp. Brig. Gen. Pierce will supersede Gen. Jones, and the latter will go to Fort Monroe.

There are numerous batteries in course of erection along the banks of York rivers, but they cannot do any damage to the vessels in the river as the range is too long.

Several of the Old Dominion dragoons were taken prisoners by the Vermont regiment.

Several zouaves acting as scouts seized sixty kegs of powder and five tons lead in a house four miles from Alexandria. The zouaves being too few only brought away what powder they could, and blew up the balance.

The forces in Alexandria expected to advance to-night.

Gen. Butler will probably supersede Cadwallader again in the Baltimore district, as Gen. Butler knows the ground of the Maryland district and the people, and the secessionists there know him.

No truth in the statement that the government will call out 100,000 more men.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, June 1.
Last night a train going east, with the 22d Ohio regiment on board, was thrown from the track by the breaking of an axle. Geo. W. Ballou of Chillicothe, Ohio, was killed, and a soldier had his thigh fractured and an arm broken; a third a broken jaw, a number were more or less bruised and slightly injured.

ALEXANDRIA, June 1.
A sentinel at Closed Mills, on the outskirts of Alexandria, was shot dead during last night and another wounded, probably by the rebel scouts. A river man who arrived last night has reported that while passing Aquia Creek he heard continuous firing in direction of the creek.

The despatches from Capt. Dahlgren in this morning's papers gives confirmation. The hope entertained by many in the north that secession would dwindle away before the U. S. forces and loyalty raise its head is not re-assured by an interview with prominent citizens of Alexandria, who express their grievances in the strongest language.

The rebels command exert themselves to the utmost to create a panic, with partial success. The experience gained from this occupation will doubtless lead to great discrimination in the future selection of troops for this purpose.

There are many unsatisfactory rumors about with reference to the movements of Gen. Lee.

It is not believed that the movement of the Virginia forces will be so conducted as to unnecessarily to hazard the lives of southern women and children, or the property of southern citizens.

BALTIMORE, June 1.
A steamer has arrived from Ft. Monroe. A battery of heavy cannon is being erected at Newport. The federal transport is constantly passing. Sewall's Point just beyond the range of the rebel battery. There is no recent intelligence from Norfolk. Com. Fondergrass will not allow a boat to go up with flag of truce attached, sent by parties here anxious to bring their relatives.

The Quaker City yesterday brought up a prize schooner from Rio Janeiro with a cargo of 3000 bags of coffee. The fugitives now in Ft. Monroe are encamped and mustered, provided with rations like the soldiers. Gen. Butler has issued stringent orders against plundering in the neighborhood.

CHICAGO, June 1.
Sen. Douglas passed a very comfortable night. Physicians say he is no worse.

Two regiments of Iowa soldiers are now quartered in Keokuk, and a third is expected daily.

The Iowa legislature has voted an appropriation of \$500,000 for war purposes. The New Orleans Picayune of the 27th announces the arrival at that port of the privateer Calhoun, having in tow the schooner John Adams of Boston, brig John P. Adams of Boston, and schooner Meridian of Provincetown, Mass., all whalers, having 160 bbls of oil on board.

A Montgomery despatch of the 24th to the Mobile Advertiser, says an order has been issued to the clerks of the departments to be ready to leave for Richmond on Wednesday or Thursday.

Col. McArthur's regiment of Illinois volunteers have not moved southward, but are under orders to march at a moment's notice.

Gen'l Doniphan has declined the Brigadier Generalship tendered him by Governor Jackson.

The Markets.
NEW YORK, June 1.
Flour market heavy and declining. Sales 5,000 bbls., 4,900,000 super western, 5,00-55,20 common to medium extra western. Wheat market heavy and closes 142c lower. Sales 55,000 bushels, 1,004,011 Chicago spring, 1,084,118 common to prime Milwaukee, 1,041,16 northwesters club, 1,60 white Michigan, 1,70 white Kentucky.

The news that Col. Fremont has been appointed Major General, to take command of the western division, will inspire the people with fresh courage. He will prove a leader whom our brave troops will be proud to follow.

Gen. Pierce, of Massachusetts, has been appointed Brigadier General in place of Butler, recently made Major General in the United States service. Gen. Pierce will go to Fortress Monroe.

The same paper also advises the immediate confiscation of the large property in Texas, owned by W. W. Leland, of New York city. It says that "the property of every alien enemy should be into the public treasury."

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, was announced a few days since as about to marry a daughter of Gov. Chase. The Detroit Free Press said that was a good joke, especially as Gov. Chase ranked as a blooming old bachelor, and the Cincinnati Enquirer chimes in—"Gov. Chase: an old bachelor! A man that has had three wives an old bachelor, indeed!"

ABOUT THE BANKS.—Through the courtesy of the officers in the Bank Comptroller's department, we have obtained several interesting items with reference to the condition of the banks. The circulation has been reduced, and the bills—chiefly those of the discredited banks—destroyed within the last week, to the amount of \$109,469, averaging over \$15,000 a day. The present circulation of the Wisconsin banks is \$3,929,199, a reduction since the first of January, of \$651,633. Within the last week, \$4,768 of new notes has been issued, the greater part notes of the Iowa County Bank, based on Illinois stocks.

The following banks have made good their securities, principally by restoring their circulation, since the date of the Comptroller's report to the legislature, viz: The Farmer's and Miller's, Janesville, and State Bank of Wisconsin, in Milwaukee, the Bank of Madison, Bank of Ripon, and Iowa County.—Their bills are now worth their face. All the banks have responded to the Comptroller's call made in April of 2¢ cent, except the following: Artie of Eau Claire, Albion, Horton, Chippewa, Citizens of Black River Falls, Hall & Brothers of Eau Claire, Katanay of La Crosse, Mechanics of Whitewater, Osborn of New London, State Bank of Eau Claire, St. Croix River, Trademans of Chippewa Falls, and Wood County Bank. These banks are all among the discredited.—*Madison Journal.*

THE BEHAVIOR OF ENGLAND.—Of course other and wiser words will yet come over the Atlantic. But to generous natures the first thought is to do the real words. Nothing that England can offer, except sympathy, or hereafter of pious congratulation at the triumph of liberty and government, can remove the conviction implanted in the minds of our people, of the base selfishness, the canting hypocrisy of her governing classes. She has lost in American affairs the golden opportunity of centuries, and it will never come again. If ever a war was holy—if ever it was made for the noblest objects, this has to represent it as a struggle of rival interests, or selfishness, or of the savage violence of two blood-thirsty tribes, is a caricature so stupid that even the English public ought not to be misled by it. For merchants who have offered the fruits of the toil of years; for professional men who have abandoned all civil honors to take their places as privates; for gentlemen of wealth who have left ease and comfort to live the hard life of camps; for a whole nation offering money, time, and life itself without stint or measure, in the cause of humanity and liberty—to be told that they are only fighting for a tariff or their pockets, or because they want excitement, is not only a misrepresentation base enough to lead all honorable souls to doubt it, but all enough to carry its own reply with it.—*N. Y. Times.*

Another party of Mormons, numbering from 600 to 700 men, women and children, passed through Chicago on Tuesday, from England, via New York. They left on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, bound westward for the domains of Brigham Young. This makes nearly a thousand of these Mormon pilgrims from Europe who have passed through within ten days.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.</

A LARGE and select assortment, all of which have been tested this season. **E. S. BARROWS.**

I hereby certify that I have tested the Flower Seeds sent up by E. S. Barrows, and find them all good and suitable for this climate. **IRA C. JENES.**

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE
NEATLY REFINISHED AT HIS GARAGE

